TECHNICAL REPORT #05-4

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2005 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY:

RESULTS AND TECHNICAL REPORT

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Data Collection Manager	Pamela Jones
Shift Supervisors	Charles Asleson-Rekala Amanda Bartsch Louisa Cadwell Sarah Grunhard Nathan Holm Jasmine Leung Bronson Naab Jennifer Rovere Kit Ruzicka
Data Manager	Anne Caron

I anticipate that the use of this data will justify the effort that was spent to collect the information.

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2005 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY: TECHNICAL REPORT

CHAPTER 1

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

OVERVIEW

The 2005 Twin Cities Area Survey (TCAS 2005) was the twenty second annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from October 2004 to January 2005 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research at the University of Minnesota. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. The five topics in the survey were quality of life, awareness of programs, United Way, public television, and transportation.

A total of 805 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS 2005. The overall response rate was 40% and the cooperation rate was 49%. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. Selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included. No more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall TCAS 2005 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Twin Cities residents were interviewed.

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS 2005 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages. The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

OBJECTIVES

The Twin Cities Area Survey has four basic objectives. The first and most important of these is to obtain useful and technically sound information for researchers and public policy decision-makers about the characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors of metropolitan area residents. TCAS is an "omnibus" survey, where individual organizations define and pay for those questions which are of special interest to them. Such information is potentially relevant to a multitude of needs, including market analysis, needs assessment, project evaluation, and organizational planning.

The second objective is to develop an ongoing social monitoring capability for the Twin Cities metropolitan area. Because the survey has been an annual event since 1982, it provides the means to maintain an updated metropolitan area database and to monitor change in this database over the course of time.

The third objective is to provide students at the University of Minnesota with an opportunity to participate in a professional survey operation. This training experience greatly enhances the methodological skills of such students, which also enlarges and enriches the pool of social researchers ultimately available to other projects in the community.

The fourth objective is to develop and refine methods for conducting social surveys. The most advanced methods and techniques are utilized in MCSR surveys, but attention is given to explorations that improve upon existing research methods.

SURVEY TOPICS AND PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

The five topics in the survey were quality of life, awareness of programs, United Way, public television, and transportation.

1) **Quality of Life** asked about the most important problem facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today. This question was included by MCSR.

   Additional questions asked whether any of the following have occurred in the last year: respondents had trouble "making ends meet"; anyone in their household lost their job; anyone in their household had their work hours reduced, even though they wanted to work more hours; they had to change their lifestyle in any way (such as eating out less often) so that they could cover all of their household expenses; or they have been concerned at any time that they won't be able to make the next month's rent or mortgage payment. Respondents were also asked about the importance of seven specific issues (racial achievement gaps in education, obesity, Alzheimer's, methamphetamine use, access to dental care, early childhood development, and good quality affordable childcare) for people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area. These questions were funded by Greater Twin Cities United Way.

2) The questions about **Awareness of Programs** asked if people have ever heard of United Way 211, an information and referral service provided by United Way, or if they have ever heard of First Call for Help, and whether they were aware than United Way 211 and First Call for Help are the same thing. These questions were funded by Greater Twin Cities United Way.

3) The **United Way** questions asked about overall opinion of Greater Twin Cities United Way, ratings of United Way's leadership and knowledge of early childhood issues, if the person had ever heard of Success by Six, an initiative of United Way targeting early childhood development, and how much the person had heard about United Way this year compared to previous years. These questions were also funded by Greater Twin Cities United Way.

4) Questions about **Public Television** asked people if they could tell us the new name for KTCA Channel 2 or 17 (the local PBS station), which TV station their household usually watches for learning and information, for arts and cultural programming, and for children's programming, whether they have watched Twin Cities Public Television or TPT in the past six months, how they would rate the OVERALL quality of PBS programming, what they think is the source of the MAJORITY of funding for TPT, whether they have visited the TPT website in the past six months and how they would rate the website, whether they have ever been a member of TPT, how much prime time television they watch on the average day, and whether we could call them back later to ask additional questions about their television viewing habits. These questions were funded by Twin Cities Public Television.

5) **Transportation** questions focused on difficulties the respondent may have encountered during the transit strike the previous March and April, including changing how they normally get to work, trouble finding a parking space, having more difficulty getting to work, whether their employer provided assistance that made in easier to get to work, and whether any of their other travel was affected by the transit strike. These questions were funded by the Metropolitan Council.

SAMPLING DESIGN

The survey sample consisted of households selected randomly from all Twin Cities area telephone exchanges. The random digit telephone sample was acquired from Survey Sampling International of Fairfield, Connecticut. Known business telephone numbers were excluded from this sample. In addition, the selected random digit telephone numbers were screened for disconnects, by using a computerized dialing protocol which does not make the telephone ring, but which can detect a unique dial tone that is emitted by some disconnected numbers. Evidence of the integrity of the sampling frame and the survey procedures is given in a later section of this chapter (Evaluation of the Sample).

Selection of respondents occurred in two stages: first a household was randomly selected, and then a person was randomly selected for interviewing from within the household. The selection of a person within the household was done using the Most Recent Birthday Selection Method, a sample of which appears in the introduction (See Appendix E: Administrative Forms). These selection procedures guaranteed that every telephone household in the metropolitan area had an equal chance to be included in the survey, and that once the household was sampled every adult had an equal chance to be included.

INTERVIEWING

The 2005 Twin Cities Area Survey was the twenty second annual omnibus survey of adults, age 18 and over, who reside in the seven county Twin Cities metropolitan area. Data collection was conducted from October 26, 2004 to January 4, 2005 by the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) at the University of Minnesota. Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) was the data collection technology used for this project.

Interviewer Selection

Interviewers were students at the University of Minnesota. They were selected for their communication skills, were trained for this project, and were supervised closely in their work.

Training of Interviewers

Training of interviewers at MCSR was conducted in three phases. In the first phase, new interviewers were required to attend an initial training session during which they were given basic instructions in survey interviewing. In the second phase, interviewers attended a training session that covered survey procedures and policies for this project and review of the actual survey questionnaire. For the final phase of training, before beginning the telephone survey, each interviewer had a practice session with a supervisor or other MCSR staff member, followed by a fully-monitored pilot interview with a randomly selected respondent.

In addition, as an employment requirement, all interviewers were required to read and sign a statement of professional ethics that contains explicit guidelines about appropriate interviewing behavior and confidentiality of respondent information. A copy of this statement is included in Appendix E.

Twenty seven interviewers collected data for this survey. All of them had worked on at least one other telephone survey at MCSR before their involvement in this project.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews

This project used the WinCati System for Computer Interviewing, from Sawtooth Software. With minimal editing, data were available immediately after completion of data collection.

To conduct interviews using CATI, each interviewer uses a microcomputer, which displays questions on the computer screen in the proper order. The interviewer wears a headset and has both hands free for entering responses into the computer via the keyboard. Responses are entered as numbers, such as "1" for yes and "2" for no.

WinCati also allows the computer to present specified questions in random order. This is particularly useful when asking respondents about a series of items with the same response categories. Randomization in CATI is governed by respondent number. The following survey questions in TCAS 2005 were randomized:

- Quality of Life (QA7a to QA7g);
- United Way (QC2a to QC2b); and
- Public Television (QD2a to QD2c and QD5a to QD5e).

Supervision

Interviewers were supervised throughout the data collection process. Supervisory responsibilities included distributing new phone numbers and scheduled appointments, reviewing completed questionnaires for errors and omissions, maintaining a Master Log of completed interviews, and monitoring interviews.

Monitoring

The silent entry monitoring system utilized at MCSR enabled supervisors to listen to interviews and provide immediate feedback to interviewers regarding improvements in interviewing quality. This system allowed the monitor to hear both the interviewer and the respondent during the survey. Interviewers whose performance was not satisfactory were re-evaluated on subsequent shifts. During this project, all of the interviewers and 28 percent of the interviews were monitored.

Operations

Interviews were conducted by telephone from the phone bank located at MCSR. The interviewing was organized into evening and daytime shifts during weekdays and weekends.

Telephone numbers to be called were recorded on contact record forms, and were distributed to interviewers at the beginning of each shift. The disposition of each attempt to complete an interview was recorded on these contact records. Each telephone number in the sample continued to be called until it had been attempted at least ten times without success or until data collection ended on January 4.

The back of each contact record contained two forms: (1) a refusal form for recording relevant information about those respondents refusing to participate in the interview, and (2) a callback form for scheduling future interview appointments. The refusal form included entries for the respondents' reasons for declining to participate in the study, the arguments used by the interviewer to encourage participation, and the point at which termination of the interview occurred. The appointment form required the interviewer to specify the date and time of the scheduled appointment, the name of the targeted respondent (if selected), and whether the appointment was firm, probable, or uncertain.

For each call made, interviewers recorded the date, time, and disposition of the call as well as their interviewer ID number. Copies of the contact records and explanations for all possible disposition codes are included in Appendix E.

Open-ended responses were typed, verbatim, directly into the computer. In addition, interviewers were instructed to use a special "comment sheet" to record any incidents of repeating questions or categories, miscellaneous ad libs by respondents, and any problems they encountered during the interview. This information was also attached to the contact record.

Completed interviews were saved on the MCSR computer network. Interviewers recorded information for each respondent on a contact record, and each completed survey was then assigned a unique identification number in the Master Log. The CATI identification number, telephone number, and other pertinent information also were recorded in the Master Log. All contact records were returned to the supervisor at the end of the shift.

Answering Machine Messages

The sample for this study included many households with answering machines. Interviewers were instructed to leave a message stating they were calling from the University of Minnesota, and they would be calling back; or the respondent could call MCSR to participate in the study. A copy of the answering machine message is included in Appendix E.

Verification

To verify that respondents were in fact interviewed, every twentieth respondent was selected from the master log and called back by a shift supervisor. Five percent of the respondents were contacted for verification and all confirmed that they had been interviewed.

Refusal Conversion

Many of the initial refusals were recontacted by an interviewer. Five percent of the completed interviews had initially been refusals, and were completed when they were subsequently recontacted.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DATA

Coding Open-Ended Questions

As many questions as possible were pre-coded. All open-ended coding was done by three experienced coders, who used an existing hierarchical code structure to categorize responses to the initial survey questions about problems facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today, and also assigned codes to the questions about the TV station the household usually watches for learning and information, for arts and cultural programming, and for children's programming.

Data Cleaning

After the data were transferred from the WinCati file to an SPSS file, a systematic examination was conducted to remove data entry errors. Data cleaning involved using a computer program to evaluate each case for variables with out-of-range values. In addition, the file was examined manually to identify cases with paradoxical or inappropriate responses.

EVALUATION OF THE SAMPLE

Completion Status

A total of 805 telephone interviews were completed for TCAS 2005 (see Table 1). An additional 695 individuals refused to participate, and 151 telephone numbers were still active when interviewing was terminated. The remainder of the sample was categorized as follows: 290 potential respondents were unreachable during ten or more attempted contacts and 75 individuals were not able to complete the survey because of physical or language problems. In addition, 1,803 telephone numbers were eliminated: 580 because they were not home telephone numbers, 834 because they were not working numbers, and 389 because they were disconnected numbers identified by the Survey Sampling screening service. Finally, 81 households were ineligible because they contained no adult males, and only male responents were being interviewed during the last stages of data collection to correct a slightly skewed gender distribution. The overall response rate for the survey was 40% and the cooperation rate was 49%, based on formulas specified by the American Association for Public Opinion Research. Declining response rates are a national concern for survey research organizations, and are due at least in part to increases in the total number of survey projects conducted by all organizations.

TABLE 1

FINAL OVERALL SAMPLE STATUS FOR TCAS 2005

Status	Number	Percent
Completed survey	805	21%
Refusal	695	18%
Active	151	4%
10 or more attempted contacts	290	7%
Physical/Language problem	75	2%
Eliminated:		
Not a home phone	580	15%
Not a working number	834	21%
SSI disconnected number	389	10%
No adult males	81	2%
TOTAL	3,900	100%

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE 1} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{(Total - Eliminated)}} = 40\%$$

$$\text{COOPERATION RATE 3} = \frac{\text{Completions}}{\text{Potential Interviews*}} = 49\%$$

* Potential interviews are defined as all instances where contact was made with the selected person and are represented by the sum of the first three categories in Table 1.

Representativeness

The accuracy of TCAS 2005 can be evaluated by comparing selected characteristics of the survey respondents with 2000 data from the U.S. Census.

The geographic representation of the sample is compared to actual household distribution in the metropolitan area (Table 2). In addition to this geographic comparison, gender and age comparisons based on the weighted data file are presented (Tables 3 and 4). The Census comparison for gender has been corrected for age, so that those percentages are based on the population 18 and over.

The percentage of households in each county in the metropolitan area was very close to the household distribution reported by the Census (Table 2).

TABLE 2

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE COMPARISON OF TCAS 2005 & 2000 CENSUS
(Household Units, Unweighted Data)

	TCAS 2005	2000 CENSUS
Anoka	11%	10%
Carver	5%	2%
Dakota	14%	13%
Hennepin	42%	45%
Ramsey	17%	20%
Scott	3%	3%
Washington	8%	7%
TOTAL	100% (805)	100% (1,021,454)

Figure 1, on the following page, shows the counties included in the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

FIGURE 1

TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA COUNTIES

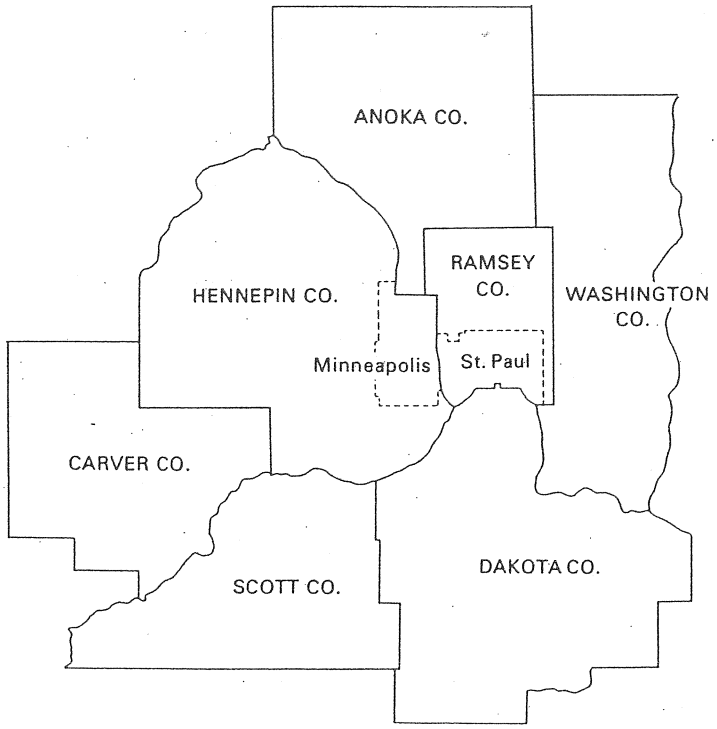

TABLE 3

GENDER COMPARISON OF TCAS 2005 AND CENSUS DATA

(Weighted data)

	TCAS 2005	2000 CENSUS
Male	46%	49%
Female	54%	51%
TOTAL	100% (805)	100% (1,944,522)

The distribution of respondents by gender, based on the weighted data file, was close to the individual distributions reported by the Census (Table 3). However, the proportion of TCAS 2005 respondents in various age categories does differ from the Census percentages (Table 4). The survey respondents include more individuals than would be expected in the 45 to 64 year old groups.

TABLE 4

AGE COMPARISON OF TCAS 2005 AND CENSUS DATA
(Weighted data)

	TCAS 2005	2000 CENSUS
18 - 24	10%	13%
25 - 34	18%	21%
35 - 44	23%	24%
45 - 54	25%	19%
55 - 64	14%	10%
65 +	10%	13%
TOTAL	100% (783)	100% (1,944,522)

Using these three tables to evaluate the degree to which the TCAS 2005 sample matches the profile of individuals currently living in the Twin Cities metropolitan area shows that it is generally an adequate representation of metropolitan area residents.

Generalizability of Results

Since the individuals who participated in TCAS 2005 were randomly selected from the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the survey results can be generalized to the entire Twin Cities area. These generalizations can be made either to households, using the unweighted data file, or to individuals, using the weighted data file as the source of the percentages.

The questionnaire and results presented in Chapter 4 of this report are based on the weighted computer data file and all percentages presented there generalize to individuals. Each percentage point in TCAS 2005 represents approximately 19,445 individuals, since there are an estimated 1,944,522 adults in the metropolitan area.

SAMPLING ERROR

The margin of error for a simple random sample of the size of the Twin Cities Area Survey is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points, when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. This sampling error presumes the conventional 95% degree of desired confidence, which is equivalent to a "significance level" of .05. This means that no more than one time in twenty should chance variations in the sample cause the overall TCAS 2005 results to vary by more than 3.5 percentage points from the answers that would be obtained if all Twin Cities residents were interviewed.

The distribution of sample responses is represented by the proportion of people responding to any question with a particular answer. For a sample size of 800 and a 50/50 distribution of question responses, the sampling error is 3.5 percentage points. A more extreme distribution of question responses has a smaller error range. Suppose that 80% of the respondents answer "Yes" and 20% say "No." The sampling error in this case would be 2.8 percentage points (see Table 5 below). That is, each percentage would have a range of plus or minus 2.8 percentage points.

The importance of sample size in estimating sampling error also needs to be mentioned since many of the organizations using the TCAS 2005 data will be interested in subgroups, and not always the total sample of 805 completed interviews. Essentially, the margin of sampling error is larger for responses of subgroups. For example, for a subgroup of 200 persons the sampling error may be as high as plus or minus 6.9 percentage points.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are also subject to other types of error associated with telephone data collection procedures. One general type of error is sampling error, and includes the systematic exclusion of households without telephones. The other general type of error is non-sampling error, and includes such things as question wording and question order.

TABLE 5

SAMPLING ERROR (IN PERCENTAGE POINTS) BY DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTION RESPONSES AND SAMPLE SIZE

		Size of Sample (N)				
		800	600	400	200	100
Distribution of Question Responses (percent)	50/50	3.5	4.0	4.9	6.9	9.8
	60/40	3.4	3.9	4.8	6.8	9.6
	70/30	3.2	3.7	4.5	6.4	9.0
	80/20	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.5	7.8
	90/10	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.9

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CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE

The purpose of this chapter is to briefly describe the TCAS 2005 sample according to its demographic characteristics. In addition to variables which are reported here as raw survey results, certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, such as household income and household work status. (It should be noted that while the category labels for household income are not mutually exclusive, actual practice is to record incomes in the higher category. For example, a respondent who reported a household income of exactly $10,000 would be recorded in the category "$10,000 to $20,000".) The definitions for the construction of these variables can be found in Appendix C. The first eight variables describe characteristics of the respondent, while the remaining variables are characteristics of the household.

AGEMD AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 18 - 24	78	9.7	10.0	10.0
2 25 - 34	138	17.2	17.7	27.7
3 35 - 44	177	22.0	22.6	50.3
4 45 - 54	198	24.6	25.3	75.6
5 55 - 64	113	14.0	14.4	90.0
6 65 and older	79	9.8	10.0	100.0
Total valid	783	97.2	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	22	2.8		
Total	805	100.0		

RACE RACE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 White	689	85.6	88.5	88.5
2 Black	39	4.9	5.0	93.5
3 Other	51	6.3	6.5	100.0
Total valid	779	96.8	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	26	3.2		
Total	805	100.0		

GENDER RESPONDENT'S GENDER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Male	375	46.5	46.5	46.5
2 Female	430	53.5	53.5	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

EDUC RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Less than HS	1	.1	.1	.1
2 Some HS	14	1.8	1.8	1.9
3 HS graduate	142	17.6	17.7	19.6
4 Some tech school	35	4.4	4.4	24.0
5 Tech school grad	65	8.1	8.1	32.1
6 Some college	161	20.0	20.1	52.2
7 College graduate	255	31.7	31.9	84.0
8 Postgrad/prof degree	128	15.9	16.0	100.0
Total valid	801	99.6	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	4	.4		
Total	805	100.0		

WKSTATUS WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Worked full time	511	63.5	64.0	64.0
2 Worked part time	132	16.4	16.5	80.5
3 Unemployed	24	3.0	3.0	83.4
4 Student	11	1.4	1.4	84.9
5 Retired	84	10.5	10.5	95.4
6 Homemaker	37	4.6	4.6	100.0
Total valid	799	99.2	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	6	.8		
Total	805	100.0		

MARSTAT MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married	531	66.0	67.0	67.0
2 Single	169	21.0	21.3	88.3
3 Divorced	57	7.1	7.2	95.5
4 Separated	9	1.2	1.2	96.7
5 Widowed	26	3.3	3.3	100.0
Total valid	793	98.5	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	12	1.5		
Total	805	100.0		

PARTYID POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Strong Dem	179	22.2	23.5	23.5
2 Weak Dem	106	13.2	13.9	37.4
3 Indep Dem	114	14.2	15.0	52.4
4 Indep Ind	82	10.2	10.8	63.2
5 Indep Rep	68	8.4	8.9	72.0
6 Weak Rep	86	10.7	11.3	83.3
7 Strong Rep	127	15.8	16.7	100.0
Total valid	762	94.6	100.0	
9 Apolitical Missing	43	5.4		
Total	805	100.0		

PARTY POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Democratic	399	49.6	52.4	52.4
2 Independent	82	10.2	10.8	63.2
3 Republican	281	34.9	36.8	100.0
Total valid	762	94.6	100.0	
9 Apolitical Missing	43	5.4		
Total	805	100.0		

HHCOMP HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Married, kids	257	31.9	32.5	32.5
2 Married, no kids	270	33.6	34.3	66.8
3 Single parent	74	9.2	9.4	76.2
4 Single, no kids	188	23.4	23.8	100.0
Total valid	789	98.0	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	16	2.0		
Total	805	100.0		

HHSIZE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 One person	92	11.4	11.5	11.5
2 Two people	267	33.2	33.3	44.8
3 3 or 4 people	312	38.7	38.9	83.6
4 5 or more people	131	16.3	16.4	100.0
Total valid	802	99.6	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	3	.4		
Total	805	100.0		

NADULTS NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	111	13.8	13.8	13.8
2	486	60.3	60.3	74.1
3	140	17.3	17.3	91.5
4	45	5.6	5.6	97.1
5	13	1.6	1.6	98.7
6	6	.8	.8	99.5
8	4	.5	.5	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

NKIDS NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	465	57.7	58.0	58.0
1	131	16.3	16.4	74.4
2	120	15.0	15.0	89.4
3	61	7.6	7.6	97.0
4	20	2.4	2.5	99.5
5	4	.5	.5	100.0
Total valid	801	99.5	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	4	.5		
Total	805	100.0		

CITY CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Minneapolis	106	13.2	13.4	13.4
2 St Paul	68	8.5	8.6	22.0
3 Other	621	77.1	78.0	100.0
Total valid	795	98.8	100.0	
9 DK/RA Missing	10	1.2		
Total	805	100.0		

COUNTY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Anoka	91	11.4	11.4	11.4
2 Carver	39	4.8	4.8	16.2
3 Dakota	114	14.1	14.1	30.3
4 Hennepin	327	40.6	40.6	70.9
5 Ramsey	137	17.0	17.0	87.9
6 Scott	26	3.2	3.2	91.1
7 Washington	71	8.9	8.9	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

INCOME HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 Under $10,000	12	1.5	1.8	1.8
2 $10 to 20,000	24	3.0	3.6	5.4
3 $20 to 30,000	53	6.6	7.9	13.2
4 $30 to 40,000	68	8.4	10.0	23.3
5 $40 to 50,000	64	7.9	9.4	32.7
6 $50 to 60,000	58	7.2	8.6	41.3
7 $60 to 70,000	84	10.5	12.5	53.8
8 $70 to 80,000	61	7.6	9.0	62.8
9 $80 to 90,000	56	6.9	8.3	71.1
10 $90 to 100,000	42	5.3	6.3	77.3
11 $100 to 110,000	40	4.9	5.9	83.2
12 $110 TO 120,000	24	3.0	3.5	86.8
13 $120,000 or more	89	11.1	13.2	100.0
Total valid	675	83.8	100.0	
99 DK/RA Missing	130	16.2		
Total	805	100.0		

WGHT CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
.5166880616174580	111	13.8	13.8	13.8
1.0333761232349160	486	60.3	60.3	74.1
1.5500641848523740	140	17.3	17.3	91.5
2.0667522464698330	45	5.6	5.6	97.1
2.5834403080872910	13	1.6	1.6	98.7
3.1001283697047490	6	.8	.8	99.5
4.1335044929396660	4	.5	.5	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

CHAPTER 3

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND RESULTS

OBJECTIVES

The questionnaire and results (Chapter 4 of this report) for a survey data file serve three basic functions: (1) a record of the exact wording and order of the survey questions; (2) a report of the responses to those questions; and (3) documentation of the variable names, which are necessary to access the computer data file. The questionnaire and results section of this report is a copy of the questionnaire with the frequency distributions and percentages added to those questions which were pre-coded or closed-ended. Appendix A contains the responses to open-ended questions, while Appendix B shows the responses to continuous variables, such as year of birth. Appendix C provides the definitions for constructed variables which make many of these responses more useful, e.g. age group. The distributions for these constructed variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. Appendix D contains the frequency counts for administrative variables, such as interview length. Finally, Appendix E contains copies of the administrative forms used for this survey.

INTERPRETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Chapter 4 of this report contains a replica of the 2005 Twin Cities Area Survey questionnaire. Two pieces of information have been added to this replica: question labels, and the response frequencies and percentages for each question. The questionnaire and response frequencies and percentages will be of major interest to most readers. The question labels, or variable labels, are useful documentation for those who wish to use a computer and the SPSS software package for more detailed analysis.

The questionnaire is an exact replica. This is important in order to know how questions were phrased, in what order they were asked, and when it was proper to skip certain questions. Interviewers were instructed to read these questions verbatim and to avoid giving their interpretations or opinions in any way. Two types of markings which appear on the survey form were not indicated to respondents: instructions to the interviewers which are shown in parentheses, and section and survey labels which are shown in bold type.

Below each question is printed a list of permissible answers and a code number for each answer. The interviewer was instructed to enter into the CATI program the code number of the answer given by the respondent. A new CATI questionnaire was used for each interview and was assigned a unique code number to identify the answers of each respondent. The third question in the demographics section of the survey provides a good example of this coding scheme. If a respondent reported being a homeowner, "1" would be entered into the computer for that question.

The responses to open-ended questions were entered verbatim into the CATI computer program for each survey. These responses were later either: (1) classified into categories by specially trained coders who entered a category number into the CATI coding program for those questions or (2) transcribed verbatim. The responses which were classified into categories are summarized in Appendix A. The responses from open-ended questions that were transcribed verbatim were provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Questions with continuous distributions, where many discrete answers are possible, were shown with open spaces below the question. Interviewers simply typed numbers, such as zip code and year of birth, into the CATI computer program. The responses to those questions are presented in Appendix B.

Missing Value Nomenclature

For all types of questions, two to three types of "missing" response categories exist: DK or don't know, RA or refused to answer, and NA or not applicable. The first two categories are self-explanatory and are always options for respondents. Not applicable is an option when some respondents were not required to answer a particular question. The code associated with each missing value category is indicated for each question in the survey.

Response Frequencies

The responses summed for all 805 respondents are shown in the first two columns below each question. The first of these columns shows the number of people in each response category: these should sum to 805, with some rounding error. The second number is the percentage response, adjusted to exclude the missing response categories.

For most analytical purposes, people will want these adjusted percentages. They were computed and presented here to meet that need. These adjusted percentages are less appropriate when used as a public opinion poll, for showing public support for policies. For example, if 15 percent of the respondents did not answer a question, but 55 percent of those who did answer supported a particular position, it is inappropriate to argue that the issue has majority support. In this example, only 47 percent of all people would actually be supportive. For policy choices, it may be more appropriate to show the percentage distribution of all 805 respondents.

Analysts should beware of using these adjusted percentages. Where the number of people not responding is large, the adjusted percentages will misrepresent public sentiment. Contact MCSR if you have any doubt which percentages to use.

One final comment: the frequencies shown here are "weighted" by the number of adults in the household as explained below. This technique introduces some rounding errors, so that the sum of the frequencies for a given question may not equal exactly 805.

VARIABLES PRESENTED IN APPENDICES

Open-Ended Variables

The results from the open-ended questions (the most important problems facing people in the Twin Cities area today, TV station the household usually watches for learning and information, TV station the household usually watches for arts and cultural programming, and TV station the household usually watches for children's programming) are presented in Appendix A. The results from any other open-ended questions on the survey were transcribed verbatim and provided to the funding organization. These listings are available from the MCSR office upon request, once the funding organization has approved their release.

Continuous Variables

The results from questions which have continuous response distributions, such as zip code and year of birth, are presented in Appendix B.

Constructed Variables

Appendix C contains the operational definitions of the constructed variables for the convenience of the data file user. The distribution of these variables is presented in Chapter 2 of this report: Demographic Profile of the Sample. These constructed variables are contained in the SPSS data file along with all of the original variables.

Administrative Variables

The results from survey administration items, such as date of completion and interviewer ID, are presented in Appendix D.

VERBATIM RESPONSES

MCSR maintains records of verbatim responses. For open-ended questions, this record is in the CATI data file. A separate listing of responses is also created and maintained for most question answers which fall outside a permissible list and are coded as "other". For example, a Socialist would fall outside the normal political list of Republican, Democrat, or Independent and would be coded as "other". These lists are available from the MCSR office upon request for most questions in the survey.

WEIGHTING OF DATA

The responses presented in the questionnaire and results section of this report and in the appendices have been weighted based upon the total number of adults living in the household.

The results for this omnibus survey are routinely weighted by the number of adults living in the household because telephone surveys tend to oversample people who live in single-individual households. Consequently, these individuals were downweighted by about 50% and all others upweighted accordingly to more accurately represent the distribution of adult members within households in the population of the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

Weighted response distributions will differ slightly from unweighted distributions. The construction and activation of the weighting factor is described in Appendix C, under the variable "WGHT."

A. QUALITY OF LIFE

The first question is about quality of life.

QA1GRP. In your opinion, what do you think is the SINGLE most important problem facing people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area today? (WRITE IN VERBATIM RESPONSE)

(IF "TAXES", PROBE: Is that income taxes, property taxes, or sales tax?)

(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-2, FOR A MORE COMPLETE LIST OF PROBLEMS)

Freq	(%)		
18	(2)	01.	Taxes
55	(7)	02.	Education
10	(1)	03.	Environment
173	(22)	04.	Economy
88	(11)	05.	Healthcare
153	(20)	06.	Transportation
62	(8)	07.	Housing
0	(-)	08.	Food
19	(2)	09.	Government
2	(0)	10.	War
60	(8)	11.	Crime
0	(-)	12.	Energy
89	(12)	13.	Social issues
18	(2)	14.	Families
24	(3)	15.	Other
24		88.	DK
9		99.	RA

QA2. In the last year, have you had trouble 'making ends meet'?

237	(30)	1.	Yes
565	(70)	2.	No
3		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QA3. In the last year, have you or anyone else in your household lost their job?

Freq	(%)		
142	(18)	1.	Yes
662	(82)	2.	No
1		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QA4. In the last year, have you or anyone else in your household had their work hours reduced, even though they wanted to work more hours?

152	(19)	1.	Yes
652	(81)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QA5. In the last year, have you had to change your lifestyle in any way, such as eating out less often, so that you could cover all of your household expenses?

331	(41)	1.	Yes
472	(59)	2.	No
2		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QA6. In the last year, have you been concerned at any time that you won't be able to make the next month's rent or mortgage payment?

151	(19)	1.	Yes
653	(81)	2.	No
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

7. In your opinion, how important are the following issues for people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area . . . very important, somewhat important, or not important? (READ LIST)

(IF NEEDED) Would you say that (READ LIST) is very important, somewhat important, or not important for people in the Twin Cities metropolitan area?

		VERY IMPORTANT 1	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT 2	NOT IMPORTANT 3	DK 8	RA 9
____	QA7a. Racial achievement gaps in education	445 (58)	273 (36)	51 (7)	30	7
____	QA7b. Obesity	395 (50)	342 (43)	61 (8)	5	3
____	QA7c. Alzheimer's	340 (44)	373 (48)	59 (8)	30	3
____	QA7d. Methamphetamine use	379 (52)	257 (35)	98 (13)	66	5
____	QA7e. Access to dental care	382 (48)	357 (45)	55 (7)	8	4
____	QA7f. Early childhood development	566 (71)	187 (24)	40 (5)	9	3
____	QA7g. Good quality affordable childcare	560 (71)	202 (26)	26 (3)	13	4

RANDOM START QA7: ____

B. AWARENESS OF PROGRAMS

The next questions are about programs and services that you might have heard of.

QB1. Have you ever heard of United Way 2-1-1, an information and referral service provided by United Way?

Freq	(%)			
313	(39)	1.	Yes	(IF YES, GO TO 2)
491	(61)	2.	No	
1		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 2)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 2)

QB1a. (IF NO) Have you ever heard of First Call for Help?

300	(62)	1.	Yes
187	(38)	2.	No
5		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
314		.	NA

QB2. Were you aware that United Way 2-1-1 and First Call for Help are the same thing?

110	(14)	1.	Yes
692	(86)	2.	No
3		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

C. UNITED WAY

The next questions are about United Way.

QC1. What is your overall opinion of Greater Twin Cities United Way . . . very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable?

200	(30)	1.	Very favorable
357	(54)	2.	Somewhat favorable
74	(11)	3.	Somewhat unfavorable
34	(5)	4.	Very unfavorable
132		8.	DK
7		9.	RA

2. How would you rate United Way's (READ LIST) early childhood issues . . . excellent, good, fair, or poor?

		EXCELLENT 1	GOOD 2	FAIR 3	POOR 4	DK 8	RA 9
____	QC2a. Leadership in	42 (11)	205 (54)	98 (26)	37 (10)	420	3
____	QC2b. Knowledge of	61 (16)	195 (52)	89 (24)	27 (7)	428	5

RANDOM START QC2: ____

QC3. Have you ever heard of Success by Six, an initiative of United Way targeting early childhood development?

Freq	(%)		
122	(15)	1.	Yes
674	(85)	2.	No
7		8.	DK
2		9.	RA

QC4. Have you heard more, about the same amount, or less about United Way this year than in previous years?

84	(11)	1.	More
293	(38)	2.	About the same amount
357	(46)	3.	Less
45	(6)	4.	Haven't ever heard anything about United Way (VOLUNTEERED)
23		8.	DK
3		9.	RA

D. PUBLIC TELEVISION

Some organizations in our community have changed their names over the past few years.

QD1. Can you tell me the new name for KTCA Channel 2 or 17, the local PBS station?

Freq	(%)			
191	(24)	1.	Yes	
604	(76)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 2)
10		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 2)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 2)

QD1a. (IF YES) What is the new name?

156	(82)	1.	TPT/TPT2/Twin Cities Public Television
35	(18)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
614		.	NA

2. What TV station does your household usually watch (READ LIST)? (INTERVIEWERS: ANSWER CAN BE TEXT OR A CHANNEL # OR BOTH)

		TV STATION	
____	QD2a. for learning and information	_____	(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-5)
____	QD2b. for arts and cultural programming	_____	(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-6)
____	QD2c. for children's programming	_____	(SEE APPENDIX A, PAGE A-8)

RANDOM START QD2: ____

QD3. KTCA Channel 2 or 17, the local PBS station, is now known as Twin Cities Public Television or TPT. In the past six months, have you watched TPT?

Freq	(%)		
599	(75)	1.	Yes
202	(25)	2.	No
5		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

QD4. How would you rate the OVERALL quality of PBS programming . . . excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

326	(45)	1.	Excellent
315	(43)	2.	Good
63	(9)	3.	Only fair
23	(3)	4.	Poor
74		8.	DK
5		9.	RA

QD5. What do you think is the source of the MAJORITY of funding for TPT? (NOTE: THIS QUESITON COMBINES THE RESULTS FROM QD5a-QD5e)

245	(33)	1.	Individual donations
194	(26)	2.	Corporate donations
171	(23)	3.	Memberships
69	(9)	4.	Government funding
59	(8)	5.	Grants
4	(0)	6.	Other (VOLUNTEERED) (SPECIFY) _____
63		8.	DK
0		9.	RA

(NOTE: THERE ARE FIVE DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF QD5, WITH THE RESPONSE OPTIONS ROTATED)

QD5a. What do you think is the source of the MAJORITY of funding for TPT . . . individual donations, corporate donations, memberships, government funding, or grants?

50	(34)	1.	Individual donations
48	(32)	2.	Corporate donations
35	(24)	3.	Memberships
6	(4)	4.	Government funding
8	(5)	5.	Grants
1	(0)	6.	Other (VOLUNTEERED) (SPECIFY) _____
13		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
645		.	NA

QD5b. What do you think is the source of the MAJORITY of funding for TPT . . . corporate donations, memberships, government funding, grants, or individual donations?

Freq	(%)		
34	(24)	1.	Corporate donations
36	(26)	2.	Memberships
13	(10)	3.	Government funding
11	(8)	4.	Grants
44	(32)	5.	Individual donations
0	(-)	6.	Other (VOLUNTEERED) (SPECIFY) _____
14		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
652		.	NA

QD5c. What do you think is the source of the MAJORITY of funding for TPT . . . memberships, government funding, grants, individual donations, or corporate donations?

40	(24)	1.	Memberships
19	(11)	2.	Government funding
12	(7)	3.	Grants
48	(28)	4.	Individual donations
48	(28)	5.	Corporate donations
1	(1)	6.	Other (VOLUNTEERED) (SPECIFY) _____
12		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
626		.	NA

QD5d. What do you think is the source of the MAJORITY of funding for TPT . . . government funding, grants, individual donations, corporate donations, or memberships?

14	(10)	1.	Government funding
8	(6)	2.	Grants
54	(37)	3.	Individual donations
27	(19)	4.	Corporate donations
39	(27)	5.	Memberships
2	(1)	6.	Other (VOLUNTEERED) (SPECIFY) _____
12		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
647		.	NA

QD5e. What do you think is the source of the MAJORITY of funding for TPT . . . grants, individual donations, corporate donations, memberships, or government funding?

Freq	(%)		
20	(14)	1.	Grants
49	(34)	2.	Individual donations
38	(26)	3.	Corporate donations
21	(14)	4.	Memberships
16	(11)	5.	Government funding
1	(0)	6.	Other (VOLUNTEERED) (SPECIFY) _____
11		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
650		.	NA

QD6. Have you visited the TPT website, T-P-T DOT ORG, in the past six months?

80	(10)	1.	Yes	
724	(90)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 7)
2		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 7)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 7)

QD6a. (IF YES) How would you rate the T-P-T DOT ORG website . . . excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

28	(36)	1.	Excellent
38	(48)	2.	Good
12	(15)	3.	Only fair
1	(1)	4.	Poor
2		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
725		.	NA

QD7. Have you ever been a member of TPT?

(INTERVIEWER: THIS INCLUDES MEMBERSHIP UNDER THE PAST NAMES OF KTCA, CHANNEL 2 OR 17, OR PBS)

Freq	(%)			
79	(10)	1.	Yes, member now	(IF YES, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
125	(16)	2.	Yes, used to be a member	(IF YES, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
596	(74)	3.	No	
5		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QD7a. (IF NO) On the average day, do you watch prime time television, between 7 pm and 10 pm, for less than two hours or for two hours or longer?

426 (72)	1.	Less than two hours	(IF LESS THAN TWO HOURS, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
162 (28)	2.	Two hours or longer	
2	8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
6	9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
209	.	NA	

QD7a-1. (IF MORE THAN TWO HOURS) We will be calling some people back later to ask additional questions about their television viewing habits. Would it be alright if we called again later to talk to you?

137 (85)	1.	Yes	
25 (15)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
1	8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0	9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
643	.	NA	

a-1a. (IF YES) And who should we ask for when we call back?

_____

E. TRANSPORTATION

The next questions are about transportation.

QE1. How do you normally get to work . . . do you drive alone, car pool or van pool, take the bus, walk, bike, or get there some other way?

Freq	(%)		
588	(73)	1.	Drive alone
32	(4)	2.	Car pool/van pool
30	(4)	3.	Take the bus
11	(1)	4.	Walk
7	(1)	5.	Bike
26	(3)	6.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
110	(14)	7.	Don't work (VOLUNTEERED) (IF DON'T WORK, GO TO 6b)
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QE2. Did you change how you get to work in any way during the transit strike last March and April?

40	(6)	1.	Yes	
651	(94)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO 3)
3		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 3)
2		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 3)
110		.	NA	

QE2a. (IF YES) How did you get to work during the transit strike?

8	(21)	1.	Drive alone
23	(57)	2.	Car pool/van pool
2	(4)	3.	Take the bus
3	(8)	4.	Walk
1	(1)	5.	Bike
4	(9)	6.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
765		.	NA

QE2b. (IF YES) Since the transit strike ended, have you returned to your previous way of getting to work?

Freq	(%)			
32	(79)	1.	Yes	
8	(21)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 3)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 3)
765		.	NA	

b-1. (IF YES) Why did you change back to your previous means of travel after the strike?

_____

_____

b-2. (IF NO) Why didn't you change back to your previous means of travel after the strike?

_____

_____

QE3. (IF DRIVE ALONE OR CAR/VAN POOL ON Q1 OR Q2a) Did you have more trouble finding a parking space during the transit strike?

42	(7)	1.	Yes
583	(93)	2.	No
16		8.	DK
2		9.	RA
163		.	NA

QE4. Did you have more difficulty getting to work during the transit strike?

74	(11)	1.	Yes
615	(89)	2.	No
3		8.	DK
3		9.	RA
110		.	NA

5. During the transit strike, did your employer provide assistance to you that made it easier to get to work by (READ LIST)?

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .
QE5a.	Matching you with someone else who lived near you	46 (7)	614 (93)	21	14	110
QE5b.	Arranging a car pool or van pool	64 (10)	600 (90)	20	11	110
QE5c.	Letting you work flexible hours	119 (18)	547 (82)	14	14	110
QE5d.	Doing something else that made it easier for you to get to work	13 (2)	654 (98)	14	14	110

(SPECIFY)_____

QE6a. (IF WORKING) Did the transit strike affect any of your other travel besides getting to work?

Freq	(%)		
53	(8)	1.	Yes
637	(92)	2.	No
3		8.	DK
3		9.	RA
110		.	NA

a-1. (IF YES) How did it affect your travel?

_____

(IF WORKING, GO TO NEXT SECTION)

QE6b. (IF NOT WORKING) Did the transit strike affect any of your travel?

8	(7)	1.	Yes	
100	(93)	2.	No	(IF NO, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
2		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO NEXT SECTION)
695		.	NA	

b-1. (IF YES) How did it affect your travel?

_____

F. DEMOGRAPHICS

Before ending this interview I have a few remaining background questions.

QF1. What county do you live in?

Freq	(%)		
91	(11)	01.	Anoka
39	(5)	02.	Carver
114	(14)	03.	Dakota
327	(41)	04.	Hennepin
137	(17)	05.	Ramsey
26	(3)	06.	Scott
71	(9)	07.	Washington
0	(-)	08.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		88.	DK
0		99.	RA

QF2. What is your zip code?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-2)

QF3. Do you own or rent your residence?

665	(83)	1.	Own
137	(17)	2.	Rent
1	(0)	3.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QF4. What kind of housing unit do you live in? (DO NOT READ LIST; CODE 4-PLEX OR TRI-PLEX AS APARTMENT)

620	(77)	1.	Single family detached
53	(7)	2.	Townhouse
27	(3)	3.	Duplex or 2-unit building
83	(10)	4.	Apartment building
4	(0)	5.	Mobile home
17	(2)	6.	Condominium
0	(-)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		8.	DK
1		9.	RA

QF5. Are you married, single, divorced, separated, or widowed?

Freq	(%)		
531	(67)	1.	Married
169	(21)	2.	Single
57	(7)	3.	Divorced
9	(1)	4.	Separated
26	(3)	5.	Widowed
8		8.	DK
4		9.	RA

QF6. What year were you born?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'AGEMD' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 14)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-6)

QF7. What is the highest level of school you have completed?
(DO NOT READ LIST. CLARIFY "HIGH SCHOOL" OR "COLLEGE")

1	(0)	01.	Less than high school
14	(2)	02.	Some high school
142	(18)	03.	High school graduate
35	(4)	04.	Some technical school
65	(8)	05.	Technical school graduate
161	(20)	06.	Some college
255	(32)	07.	College graduate (Bachelor's degree, BA, BS)
128	(16)	08.	Post graduate or professional degree (Master's, Doctorate, MS, MA, PhD, Law degree, Medical degree)
0	(-)	09.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
0		88.	DK
4		99.	RA

QF8. What race do you consider yourself? (DO NOT READ LIST UNLESS NEEDED)

689	(88)	1.	White/Caucasian
10	(1)	2.	Mexican/Hispanic
39	(5)	3.	Black/African American
6	(1)	4.	American Indian
17	(2)	5.	Asian/Oriental
6	(1)	6.	Mixed, no dominant racial identification
13	(2)	7.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
2		8.	DK
24		9.	RA

QF9. Generally speaking, do you usually think of yourself as a Republican, a Democrat, an Independent, or what?
(THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'PARTY' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 17)

Freq	(%)		
220	(30)	1.	Republican
288	(39)	2.	Democrat
202	(27)	3.	Independent
33	(4)	4.	Other (SPECIFY) _____
20		8.	DK
42		9.	RA

QF9a. (IF REPUBLICAN) Would you call yourself a strong Republican or a not very strong Republican?

127	(60)	1.	Strong
86	(40)	2.	Not very strong
6		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
585		.	NA

QF9b. (IF DEMOCRAT) Would you call yourself a strong Democrat or a not very strong Democrat?

179	(63)	1.	Strong
106	(37)	2.	Not very strong
4		8.	DK
0		9.	RA
517		.	NA

QF9c. (IF INDEPENDENT, OTHER, DK, OR RA) Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican or to the Democratic party?

68	(26)	1.	Republican
114	(43)	2.	Democratic
82	(31)	3.	Neither (VOLUNTEERED)
13		8.	DK
20		9.	RA
508		.	NA

QF10. Did you have a paying job last week?

Freq	(%)			
645	(80)	1.	Yes	
159	(20)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 11)
1		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 11)

QF10a. (IF YES) Were you working full-time or part-time?

511	(80)	1.	Full-time
132	(20)	2.	Part-time
2		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
160		.	NA

b. (IF NO) Do you consider yourself retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .
QF10b-1.	Retired	88 (57)	68 (43)	3	1	646
QF10b-2.	Unemployed	24 (15)	132 (85)	3	1	646
QF10b-3.	A student	12 (8)	144 (92)	3	1	646
QF10b-4.	A homemaker	60 (39)	96 (61)	3	1	646

QF11. How many people are living in your household now INCLUDING yourself?
(IF 01, LIVES ALONE, GO TO 13)
(IF DK OR RA, GO TO 12)

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-10)

11a. (IF MORE THAN ONE) How many of these are under 18?
(IF NONE, ENTER "0")

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-10)

QF12. Now I'd like to know the employment status of the person in your household who contributed most to the household income in the year 2003. Is this person you or someone else in your household?

Freq	(%)			
383	(55)	1.	Respondent	(IF RESPONDENT, GO TO 13)
313	(45)	2.	Someone else	
1	(0)	3.	Someone no longer in household	(IF NOT IN HH, GO TO 13)
9		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 13)
8		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 13)
91		.	NA	

QF12a. (IF SOMEONE ELSE) Did this person have a paying job last week?

283	(91)	1.	Yes	
29	(9)	2.	No	
0		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 13)
0		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 13)
492		.	NA	

QF12a-1. (IF YES) Were they working full-time or part-time?

264	(94)	1.	Full-time
17	(6)	2.	Part-time
1		8.	DK
1		9.	RA
522		.	NA

12a-2. (IF NO) Are they retired, unemployed, a student, or a homemaker? (CIRCLE ALL MENTIONS)

		YES 1	NO 2	DK 8	RA 9	NA .
QF12a-2a.	Retired	26 (93)	2 (7)	1	0	776
QF12a-2b.	Unemployed	2 (7)	26 (93)	1	0	776
QF12a-2c.	A student	0 (-)	28 (100)	1	0	776
QF12a-2d.	A homemaker	0 (-)	28 (100)	1	0	776

QF13. Was your total household income in the year 2003 above or below $60,000? (THE CONSTRUCTED VARIABLE 'INCOME' IS SHOWN ON PAGE 20)

Freq	(%)			
434	(59)	1.	Above	
301	(41)	2.	Below	
17		8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 16)
53		9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 16)

QF13a. (IF ABOVE) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in the year 2003, please stop me.

84 (21)	1.	60 to 70,000	
61 (15)	2.	70 to 80,000	
56 (14)	3.	80 to 90,000	
42 (11)	4.	90 to 100,000	
40 (10)	5.	100 to 110,000	
24 (6)	6.	110 to 120,000	
89 (23)	7.	120,000 or more	
13	8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 16)
24	9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 16)
371	.	NA	

QF13b. (IF BELOW) I am going to mention a number of income categories. When I come to the category which describes your total household income BEFORE taxes in the year 2003, please stop me.

12 (4)	1.	Under 10,000	
24 (9)	2.	10 to 20,000	
53 (19)	3.	20 to 30,000	
68 (24)	4.	30 to 40,000	
64 (23)	5.	40 to 50,000	
58 (21)	6.	50 to 60,000	
7	8.	DK	(IF DK, GO TO 16)
15	9.	RA	(IF RA, GO TO 16)
504	.	NA	

QF14. This income figure you just gave me includes the income of everyone who was living in your household in the year 2003. Is that correct?

669 (100)	1.	Yes	
0 (-)	2.	No	(IF NO, REPEAT QUESTION 13)
2	8.	DK	
4	9.	RA	
130	.	NA	

QF15. How many persons in the household contributed earnings or income that was part of the total household income you gave me for the year 2003?

(SEE APPENDIX B, PAGE B-11)

(ASK ONLY IF UNSURE)

16. Are you male or female?

Freq	(%)		
375	(46)	1.	Male
430	(54)	2.	Female
0		9.	RA

Thank you for answering all these questions. I really appreciate your time.

(IF A RESPONDENT ASKS FOR SURVEY RESULTS,
HAVE THEM CONTACT ROSSANA ARMSON AT 612-627-4282
DURING BUSINESS HOURS, 9 AM TO 5 PM)

INTERVIEWER COMMENTS:

APPENDIX A

OPEN-ENDED VARIABLES

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10000	Taxes	1	.1	.1	.1
10100	Income tax	6	.7	.7	.9
10200	Sales tax	1	.1	.1	1.0
10300	Property tax	10	1.3	1.3	2.3
20000	Education	4	.4	.5	2.8
20100	Quality of educ	16	2.0	2.1	4.9
20200	Financing educ	36	4.4	4.6	9.5
30000	Environment	1	.1	.1	9.6
30102	Water quality	1	.1	.1	9.8
30103	Air pollution	4	.5	.5	10.3
30600	Weather	4	.5	.5	10.8
40000	Economy	45	5.6	5.9	16.7
40100	Unemploymt/jobs	7	.8	.9	17.6
40101	Youth unemploymt	4	.5	.5	18.1
40103	Quality of jobs	23	2.9	3.0	21.2
40104	Wages	32	3.9	4.1	25.2
40106	Quantity of jobs	59	7.3	7.6	32.9
40200	Inflation/recession	2	.2	.2	33.1
40300	Savings/investmts	2	.2	.2	33.3
50000	Health care	2	.2	.2	33.5
50100	Health care-cost	51	6.3	6.6	40.0
50101	Prescr drugs-cost	3	.3	.3	40.4
50200	Health care-qual	5	.6	.6	41.0
50300	Health care-avail	25	3.1	3.2	44.2
50400	Health care-elderly	2	.2	.2	44.4
50401	Nursing homes	1	.1	.1	44.4
50800	Natl Hlth Care Pln	2	.3	.3	44.7
60000	Transportation	23	2.8	2.9	47.7
60100	Traffic	111	13.8	14.4	62.0
60200	Road construction	4	.4	.5	62.5
60600	Drunk driving	2	.3	.3	62.8
60700	Mass transit	13	1.6	1.7	64.5
60701	Light rail transit	1	.1	.1	64.6

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
70100	Housing-cost	42	5.3	5.5	70.1
70200	Housing-avblty	17	2.1	2.2	72.3
70300	Housing-quality	3	.3	.3	72.6
90000	Government	12	1.5	1.6	74.2
90300	Govt programs	1	.1	.1	74.4
90400	Govt funding	1	.1	.1	74.5
90600	Federal deficit	3	.4	.4	74.9
90700	Twins stadium issue	1	.1	.1	75.0
90800	Governor Pawlenty	1	.1	.1	75.0
100000	War	2	.2	.2	75.2
110000	Crime	42	5.2	5.4	80.7
110100	Crim justice sys	3	.3	.3	81.0
110200	Drug-reltd crime	7	.9	.9	81.9
110300	Crimes by youth	1	.1	.1	82.0
110400	Gangs	7	.8	.9	82.9
110500	Guns	1	.1	.1	83.0
130200	Welfare	2	.3	.3	83.3
130201	Abuse of welfare	2	.2	.2	83.5
130300	Abortion	2	.2	.2	83.7
130400	Discrimination	12	1.5	1.6	85.3
130500	Drugs	8	1.0	1.1	86.3
130600	Morality	5	.6	.7	87.0
130601	Religion	11	1.3	1.4	88.4
130700	Immigration	2	.3	.3	88.7
130800	Poverty	9	1.2	1.2	89.9
131000	Homeless	11	1.3	1.4	91.3
131200	Population	8	1.0	1.1	92.4
131300	Urban sprawl	5	.6	.6	93.0
131400	Lack of free time	12	1.5	1.5	94.5

QA1 MOST IMPORTANT TWIN CITIES METRO AREA PROBLEM (continued)

Value		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
140000	Family	6	.8	.8	95.3
140103	Day care-avail	1	.1	.1	95.4
140200	Child raising	8	1.0	1.0	96.5
140300	Divorce	1	.1	.1	96.6
140400	Youth sex	1	.1	.1	96.7
140500	Youth problems	1	.1	.1	96.9
150000	Other	24	3.0	3.1	100.0
Total valid		772	95.9	100.0	
888888	DK	24	3.0		
999999	RA	9	1.1		
Total missing		33	4.1		
Total		805	100.0		

QD2A WHAT TV STATION DOES HOUSEHOLD USUALLY WATCH FOR LEARNING AND INFORMATION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 None/don't watch	66	8.2	8.3	8.3
2 TPT/Ch. 2/PBS/TPT2	209	26.0	26.6	35.0
3 Channel 17	12	1.5	1.5	36.5
4 KTCA	2	.2	.2	36.7
5 Ch. 4/WCCO/CBS	37	4.6	4.7	41.4
6 Ch. 5/KSTP/ABC	23	2.8	2.9	44.2
7 Ch. 9/Fox/Fox News	44	5.5	5.6	49.8
8 Ch. 11/KARE11/NBC	78	9.7	9.9	59.8
10 Ch. 29/UPN	1	.1	.1	59.8
11 Discovery Channel	107	13.4	13.7	73.5
12 History Channel	73	9.1	9.3	82.8
13 The Learning Channel/TLC	36	4.5	4.6	87.4
14 A & E/Arts & Entertainment	2	.2	.2	87.6
19 Noggin	5	.6	.7	88.2
20 National Geographic	7	.8	.9	89.1
21 Animal Planet	3	.4	.4	89.5
22 HGTV/Home and Garden TV	7	.8	.9	90.3
23 Food Network/Food Channel/ Food TV	3	.4	.4	90.7
26 Travel Channel	3	.4	.4	91.1
28 CNN	43	5.4	5.5	96.6
29 Multiple	13	1.7	1.7	98.4
30 ESPN	1	.1	.1	98.4
77 Other	12	1.5	1.6	100.0
Total valid	786	97.6	100.0	
88 DK Missing	19	2.4		
Total	805	100.0		

QD2B WHAT TV STATION DOES HOUSEHOLD USUALLY WATCH FOR ARTS AND CULTURAL PROGRAMMING

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 None/don't watch	178	22.1	23.6	23.6
2 TPT/Ch. 2/PBS/TPT2	299	37.2	39.7	63.3
3 Channel 17	5	.6	.7	64.0
4 KTCA	2	.2	.2	64.2
5 Ch. 4/WCCO/CBS	7	.8	.9	65.1
6 Ch. 5/KSTP/ABC	3	.4	.4	65.5
7 Ch. 9/Fox/Fox News	8	1.0	1.1	66.6
8 Ch. 11/KARE11/NBC	9	1.2	1.2	67.8
9 Ch. 23/WB	1	.1	.1	67.9
10 Ch. 29/UPN	1	.1	.1	68.1
11 Discovery Channel	36	4.4	4.7	72.8
12 History Channel	48	5.9	6.3	79.1
13 The Learning Channel/TLC	14	1.8	1.9	81.0
14 A & E/Arts & Entertainment	49	6.1	6.5	87.5
18 BRAVO	21	2.6	2.7	90.3
20 National Geographic	4	.5	.5	90.8
21 Animal Planet	1	.1	.1	91.0
22 HGTV/Home and Garden TV	8	1.0	1.1	92.1
23 Food Network/Food Channel/ Food TV	3	.4	.4	92.5
24 HBO	5	.6	.6	93.1
25 MTV	5	.6	.6	93.7
26 Travel Channel	5	.6	.7	94.4
27 BET	5	.6	.6	95.0
28 CNN	4	.4	.5	95.5
29 Multiple	8	1.0	1.1	96.6

QD2B WHAT TV STATION DOES HOUSEHOLD USUALLY WATCH FOR ARTS AND CULTURAL PROGRAMMING (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
30 ESPN	7	.8	.9	97.5
77 Other	19	2.4	2.5	100.0
Total valid	754	93.7	100.0	
88 DK	50	6.2		
99 RA	1	.1		
Total missing	51	6.3		
Total	805	100.0		

QD2C WHAT TV STATION DOES HOUSEHOLD USUALLY WATCH FOR CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMING

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 None/don't watch	435	54.0	54.8	54.8
2 TPT/Ch. 2/PBS/TPT2	161	20.0	20.3	75.2
3 Channel 17	2	.3	.3	75.4
4 KTCA	1	.1	.1	75.6
5 Ch. 4/WCCO/CBS	2	.3	.3	75.8
6 Ch. 5/KSTP/ABC	3	.4	.4	76.2
7 Ch. 9/Fox/Fox News	9	1.2	1.2	77.4
8 Ch. 11/KARE11/NBC	2	.2	.2	77.6
9 Ch. 23/WB	6	.8	.8	78.4
10 Ch. 29/UPN	1	.1	.1	78.4
11 Discovery Channel	4	.5	.5	78.9
13 The Learning Channel/TLC	2	.3	.3	79.2
15 Disney	51	6.4	6.5	85.7
16 Cartoon Network	39	4.9	5.0	90.6
17 Nickelodeon	58	7.2	7.3	97.9
19 Noggin	1	.1	.1	98.0
21 Animal Planet	5	.6	.6	98.6
29 Multiple	2	.3	.3	98.9
77 Other	9	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total valid	793	98.5	100.0	
88 DK	11	1.4		
99 RA	1	.1		
Total missing	12	1.5		
Total	805	100.0		

APPENDIX B

NUMERIC VARIABLES

QF2 ZIP CODE

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55001	2	.2	.2	.2
55005	1	.1	.1	.3
55010	1	.1	.1	.5
55011	4	.4	.5	.9
55013	2	.2	.2	1.1
55014	8	1.0	1.0	2.1
55016	10	1.2	1.2	3.3
55018	1	.1	.1	3.4
55020	1	.1	.1	3.5
55024	11	1.3	1.4	4.9
55025	11	1.4	1.4	6.3
55031	1	.1	.1	6.4
55033	11	1.3	1.4	7.8
55038	6	.7	.7	8.5
55042	4	.5	.5	9.0
55044	9	1.1	1.1	10.1
55047	1	.1	.1	10.3
55055	1	.1	.1	10.4
55068	5	.6	.6	11.0
55070	1	.1	.1	11.1
55071	1	.1	.1	11.2
55073	3	.4	.4	11.6
55075	5	.6	.6	12.3
55076	6	.8	.8	13.1
55077	3	.3	.3	13.4
55082	14	1.7	1.8	15.1
55092	3	.3	.3	15.5
55101	1	.1	.1	15.6
55102	3	.4	.4	16.0
55103	1	.1	.1	16.0
55104	11	1.4	1.4	17.5
55105	8	1.0	1.0	18.5
55106	18	2.2	2.2	20.7
55108	2	.2	.2	20.9
55109	10	1.2	1.2	22.1
55110	13	1.7	1.7	23.8
55112	14	1.8	1.8	25.6
55113	12	1.5	1.6	27.2
55116	4	.4	.5	27.6
55117	6	.8	.8	28.4

QF2 **ZIP CODE** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55118	10	1.2	1.2	29.6
55119	16	1.9	1.9	31.6
55120	2	.2	.2	31.8
55122	8	1.0	1.0	32.7
55123	10	1.3	1.3	34.0
55124	20	2.4	2.5	36.5
55125	13	1.7	1.7	38.2
55126	8	1.0	1.0	39.2
55127	6	.8	.8	40.0
55128	4	.5	.5	40.5
55129	1	.1	.1	40.7
55186	1	.1	.1	40.8
55303	9	1.1	1.1	41.9
55304	14	1.7	1.8	43.7
55305	2	.2	.2	43.9
55306	3	.4	.4	44.2
55311	9	1.2	1.2	45.4
55315	2	.2	.2	45.6
55316	9	1.1	1.1	46.7
55317	9	1.1	1.1	47.8
55318	10	1.2	1.2	49.1
55322	5	.6	.6	49.6
55327	4	.5	.5	50.2
55331	2	.3	.3	50.4
55337	12	1.5	1.6	52.0
55340	3	.3	.3	52.3
55343	5	.6	.6	53.0
55344	4	.4	.5	53.4
55345	7	.9	.9	54.3
55346	6	.8	.8	55.1
55347	11	1.3	1.4	56.5
55352	2	.3	.3	56.7
55356	2	.2	.2	56.9
55359	1	.1	.1	57.0
55360	2	.2	.2	57.2
55364	5	.6	.6	57.8
55369	4	.4	.5	58.3
55372	4	.5	.5	58.8
55374	2	.3	.3	59.1
55378	5	.6	.6	59.6

QF2 ZIP CODE (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55379	9	1.2	1.2	60.8
55386	3	.3	.3	61.1
55387	3	.4	.4	61.5
55388	1	.1	.1	61.7
55391	7	.8	.8	62.5
55397	2	.2	.2	62.7
55401	3	.3	.3	63.0
55403	3	.3	.3	63.4
55404	4	.5	.5	63.9
55405	5	.6	.6	64.5
55406	16	1.9	1.9	66.5
55407	11	1.4	1.4	67.9
55408	5	.6	.6	68.5
55409	2	.2	.2	68.7
55410	3	.3	.3	69.0
55411	8	1.0	1.0	70.0
55412	7	.8	.8	70.8
55413	6	.7	.7	71.5
55414	4	.5	.5	72.1
55416	9	1.1	1.1	73.2
55417	6	.8	.8	73.9
55418	9	1.1	1.1	75.0
55419	8	1.0	1.0	76.1
55420	4	.4	.5	76.5
55421	7	.8	.8	77.4
55422	19	2.3	2.3	79.7
55423	15	1.9	1.9	81.6
55424	5	.6	.6	82.3
55425	1	.1	.1	82.4
55426	6	.8	.8	83.2
55427	4	.5	.5	83.7
55428	11	1.3	1.4	85.1
55429	6	.7	.7	85.8
55430	4	.4	.5	86.2
55431	10	1.2	1.2	87.5
55432	9	1.2	1.2	88.6
55433	5	.6	.6	89.2
55434	10	1.2	1.2	90.4
55435	4	.5	.5	91.0
55436	4	.4	.5	91.4

QF2 **ZIP CODE** (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
55437	3	.4	.4	91.8
55438	7	.8	.8	92.7
55439	4	.5	.5	93.2
55441	6	.7	.7	93.9
55442	6	.8	.8	94.7
55443	11	1.4	1.4	96.1
55444	4	.4	.5	96.6
55445	1	.1	.1	96.7
55446	3	.3	.3	97.0
55447	2	.3	.3	97.3
55448	11	1.4	1.4	98.7
55449	5	.6	.6	99.4
55554	1	.1	.1	99.4
56011	5	.6	.6	100.0
Total valid	795	98.8	100.0	
88888 DK	1	.1		
99999 RA	9	1.1		
Total missing	10	1.2		
Total	805	100.0		

QF6 YEAR BORN

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1913	1	.1	.1	.1
1915	1	.1	.1	.1
1918	1	.1	.1	.3
1919	1	.1	.1	.3
1920	3	.3	.3	.7
1921	1	.1	.1	.8
1922	2	.2	.2	1.0
1923	4	.4	.5	1.5
1924	2	.3	.3	1.7
1925	2	.3	.3	2.0
1926	1	.1	.1	2.1
1927	4	.4	.5	2.6
1928	4	.4	.5	3.0
1929	2	.3	.3	3.3
1930	5	.6	.6	3.9
1931	4	.4	.5	4.4
1932	2	.2	.2	4.6
1933	8	1.0	1.1	5.6
1934	7	.9	.9	6.5
1935	5	.6	.6	7.1
1936	6	.7	.7	7.9
1937	3	.4	.4	8.3
1938	7	.8	.9	9.1
1939	7	.9	.9	10.0
1940	9	1.2	1.2	11.2
1941	9	1.1	1.1	12.3
1942	10	1.3	1.3	13.7
1943	11	1.4	1.5	15.1
1944	7	.9	.9	16.0
1945	11	1.3	1.4	17.4
1946	10	1.2	1.3	18.7
1947	21	2.6	2.6	21.3
1948	14	1.7	1.8	23.1
1949	10	1.3	1.3	24.4
1950	27	3.3	3.4	27.9
1951	12	1.5	1.6	29.4
1952	22	2.7	2.8	32.2
1953	21	2.6	2.7	34.9
1954	17	2.1	2.2	37.1
1955	16	2.0	2.0	39.1

QF6 YEAR BORN (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1956	22	2.7	2.8	41.9
1957	20	2.4	2.5	44.4
1958	18	2.2	2.3	46.7
1959	23	2.9	3.0	49.7
1960	20	2.4	2.5	52.2
1961	23	2.9	3.0	55.2
1962	17	2.1	2.2	57.4
1963	21	2.6	2.6	60.0
1964	21	2.6	2.7	62.7
1965	12	1.5	1.5	64.2
1966	22	2.7	2.8	67.0
1967	10	1.2	1.3	68.3
1968	18	2.2	2.2	70.5
1969	14	1.8	1.8	72.3
1970	15	1.9	1.9	74.3
1971	17	2.1	2.1	76.4
1972	15	1.9	1.9	78.3
1973	16	1.9	2.0	80.3
1974	18	2.2	2.3	82.6
1975	11	1.4	1.5	84.0
1976	11	1.3	1.4	85.4
1977	8	1.0	1.1	86.5
1978	13	1.7	1.7	88.2
1979	14	1.8	1.8	90.0
1980	9	1.2	1.2	91.2
1981	10	1.3	1.3	92.5
1982	10	1.2	1.3	93.8
1983	18	2.2	2.2	96.0
1984	12	1.5	1.5	97.6
1985	11	1.3	1.4	98.9
1986	8	1.0	1.1	100.0
Total valid	783	97.2	100.0	
Missing RA 9999	22	2.8		
Total	805	100.0		

AGE AGE OF RESPONDENT

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18	8	1.0	1.1	1.1
19	11	1.3	1.4	2.4
20	12	1.5	1.5	4.0
21	18	2.2	2.2	6.2
22	10	1.2	1.3	7.5
23	10	1.3	1.3	8.8
24	9	1.2	1.2	10.0
25	14	1.8	1.8	11.8
26	13	1.7	1.7	13.5
27	8	1.0	1.1	14.6
28	11	1.3	1.4	16.0
29	11	1.4	1.5	17.4
30	18	2.2	2.3	19.7
31	16	1.9	2.0	21.7
32	15	1.9	1.9	23.6
33	17	2.1	2.1	25.7
34	15	1.9	1.9	27.7
35	14	1.8	1.8	29.5
36	18	2.2	2.2	31.7
37	10	1.2	1.3	33.0
38	22	2.7	2.8	35.8
39	12	1.5	1.5	37.3
40	21	2.6	2.7	40.0
41	21	2.6	2.6	42.6
42	17	2.1	2.2	44.8
43	23	2.9	3.0	47.8
44	20	2.4	2.5	50.3
45	23	2.9	3.0	53.3
46	18	2.2	2.3	55.6
47	20	2.4	2.5	58.1
48	22	2.7	2.8	60.9
49	16	2.0	2.0	62.9
50	17	2.1	2.2	65.1
51	21	2.6	2.7	67.8
52	22	2.7	2.8	70.6
53	12	1.5	1.6	72.1
54	27	3.3	3.4	75.6
55	10	1.3	1.3	76.9
56	14	1.7	1.8	78.7
57	21	2.6	2.6	81.3

AGE **AGE OF RESPONDENT** (continued)

	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	58	10	1.2	1.3	82.6
	59	11	1.3	1.4	84.0
	60	7	.9	.9	84.9
	61	11	1.4	1.5	86.3
	62	10	1.3	1.3	87.7
	63	9	1.1	1.1	88.8
	64	9	1.2	1.2	90.0
	65	7	.9	.9	90.9
	66	7	.8	.9	91.7
	67	3	.4	.4	92.1
	68	6	.7	.7	92.9
	69	5	.6	.6	93.5
	70	7	.9	.9	94.4
	71	8	1.0	1.1	95.4
	72	2	.2	.2	95.6
	73	4	.4	.5	96.1
	74	5	.6	.6	96.7
	75	2	.3	.3	97.0
	76	4	.4	.5	97.4
	77	4	.4	.5	97.9
	78	1	.1	.1	98.0
	79	2	.3	.3	98.3
	80	2	.3	.3	98.5
	81	4	.4	.5	99.0
	82	2	.2	.2	99.2
	83	1	.1	.1	99.3
	84	3	.3	.3	99.7
	85	1	.1	.1	99.7
	86	1	.1	.1	99.9
	89	1	.1	.1	99.9
	91	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total valid	783	97.2	100.0	
Missing	DK/RA 99	22	2.8		
Total		805	100.0		

QF11 NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	92	11.4	11.5	11.5
2	267	33.2	33.3	44.8
3	156	19.3	19.4	64.2
4	156	19.4	19.5	83.6
5	83	10.3	10.3	93.9
6	25	3.1	3.2	97.1
7	14	1.8	1.8	98.9
8	2	.3	.3	99.2
9	3	.3	.3	99.5
11	4	.5	.5	100.0
Total valid	802	99.6	100.0	
Missing RA 99	3	.4		
Total	805	100.0		

QF11A NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD UNDER 18

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
0	370	46.0	52.4	52.4
1	131	16.3	18.6	71.0
2	120	15.0	17.0	88.0
3	61	7.6	8.6	96.6
4	20	2.4	2.8	99.4
5	4	.5	.6	100.0
Total valid	706	87.7	100.0	
RA 99	4	.5		
System	95	11.7		
Total missing	99	12.3		
Total	805	100.0		

QF15 # OF PEOPLE CONTRIBUTED TO 2003 HH INCOME

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	206	25.5	30.6	30.6
2	402	50.0	59.9	90.5
3	47	5.8	6.9	97.5
4	8	1.0	1.2	98.6
5	5	.6	.8	99.4
8	4	.5	.6	100.0
Total valid	672	83.4	100.0	
RA 99	3	.4		
System	130	16.2		
Total missing	133	16.6		
Total	805	100.0		

APPENDIX C

DEFINITIONS OF CONSTRUCTED VARIABLES

Certain variables have been constructed for the convenience of the user, and to aid interpretations of the variables used in this survey to summarize multi-variable composites, such as the respondent's employment status or household size. In this Appendix, the variables are operationally defined, and the SPSS Windows statements are presented which were used to construct each variable. The distributions for these variables are presented in Chapter 2 of this report.

AGE Age of respondent in years (uncollapsed). This variable was constructed by subtracting the respondent's year of birth from 2004, depending on the date the interview was completed. Those who refused to give their year of birth were assigned a value of 99 and defined as missing.

```
COMPUTE AGE = 2004 - QF6.
IF (QF6 = 8888 OR QF6 = 9999) AGE = 99.
VARIABLE LABELS AGE 'AGE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS AGE 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGE (99).
FORMAT AGE (F2.0).
```

AGEMD Age of respondent in years, collapsed into 6 midpoint categories. This variable recodes AGE so that 18 through 24 year olds are in group 1, 25 through 34 year olds are in group 2, 35 through 44 year olds are in group 3, 45 through 54 year olds are in group 4, 55 through 64 year olds are in group 5, and those 65 and older are in group 6. Those refusing to give their ages were assigned to category 99.

```
COMPUTE AGEMD=AGE.
RECODE AGEMD (LO THRU 24=1) (25 THRU 34=2) (35 THRU 44=3)
        (45 THRU 54=4) (55 THRU 64=5) (65 THRU 98=6) (99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS AGEMD 'AGE OF RESPONDENT, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS AGEMD 1 '18 - 24' 2 '25 - 34' 3 '35 - 44' 4 '45 - 54' 5 '55 - 64'
        6 '65 and older' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES AGEMD (99).
FORMAT AGEMD (F2.0).
```

RACE Respondent's self-reported racial or ethnic background. The original variable F8 was recoded into White and Black, and the remaining individuals are combined into an 'other' category.

```
COMPUTE RACE = QF8.
RECODE RACE (1=1) (3=2) (2,4,5 THRU 7=3) (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS RACE 'RACE OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS RACE 1 'White' 2 'Black' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES RACE (9).
FORMAT RACE (F1.0).
```

GENDER Gender of respondent. This variable is merely the F16 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the datafile users.

```
COMPUTE GENDER = QF16.
VARIABLE LABELS GENDER 'RESPONDENT'S GENDER'.
VALUE LABELS GENDER 1 'Male' 2 'Female'.
FORMAT GENDER (F1.0).
```

EDUC Educational level of respondent. This variable is merely the F7 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE EDUC = QF7.
RECODE EDUC (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS EDUC 'RESPONDENT'S LEVEL OF EDUCATION'.
VALUE LABELS EDUC  01 'Less than HS' 02 'Some HS' 03 'HS graduate'
        04 'Some tech school' 05 'Tech school grad' 06 'Some college'
        07 'College graduate' 08 'Postgrad/prof degree' 09 'Other' 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES EDUC (99).
FORMAT EDUC (F2.0).
```

MARSTAT Marital status of respondent. This variable is merely the F5 variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE MARSTAT = QF5.
RECODE MARSTAT (8,9=9).
VARIABLE LABELS MARSTAT 'MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS MARSTAT 1 'Married' 2 'Single' 3 'Divorced' 4 'Separated'
        5 'Widowed' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES MARSTAT (9).
FORMAT MARSTAT (F1.0).
```

WKSTATUS Respondent's employment status. This variable was constructed from the working variables F10, F10a, and F10b-1 through F10b-4 and is prioritized so that those respondents who have more than one status, for example, women who have a part time job and who are housewives, are assigned to the working category status as opposed to the housewife, retiree, or student category. Full-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 1; part-time workers are in WKSTATUS value 2; those who are unemployed are in WKSTATUS value 3; individuals who are students and retirees and do not have paying jobs are in WKSTATUS values 4 and 5, respectively. Individuals who are homemakers and who do not have paying jobs outside the home are in WKSTATUS value 6.

```
COMPUTE WKSTATUS = 0.
IF (QF10A = 1) WKSTATUS = 1.
IF (QF10A = 2) WKSTATUS = 2.
IF (QF10 = 8 OR QF10 = 9) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QF10A = 8 OR QF10A = 9) WKSTATUS = 9.
IF (QF10B4 = 1) WKSTATUS = 6.
IF (QF10B1 = 1) WKSTATUS = 5.
IF (QF10B3 = 1) WKSTATUS = 4.
IF (QF10B2 = 1) WKSTATUS = 3.
IF (QF10B1 = 8 & QF10B2 = 8 & QF10B3 = 8 & QF10B4 = 8) WKSTATUS=9.
IF (QF10B1 = 9 & QF10B2 = 9 & QF10B3 = 9 & QF10B4 = 9) WKSTATUS=9.
VARIABLE LABELS WKSTATUS 'WORK STATUS OF RESPONDENT'.
VALUE LABELS  WKSTATUS  1 'Full time' 2 'Part time' 3 'Unemployed' 4 'Student'
        5 'Retired' 6 'Homemaker' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES WKSTATUS (9).
FORMAT WKSTATUS (F1.0).
```

PARTYID Political party identification of respondent. This variable indicates strength of political affilitation as well as party identification. It represents a composite of questions F9a, F9b, and F9c.

```
COMPUTE PARTYID = 0.
IF (QF9A = 1) PARTYID=7.
IF (QF9A = 2) PARTYID=6.
IF (QF9C = 1) PARTYID=5.
IF (QF9C = 3) PARTYID=4.
IF (QF9C = 2) PARTYID=3.
IF (QF9B = 2) PARTYID=2.
IF (QF9B = 1) PARTYID=1.
IF (QF9A=8 OR QF9A=9 OR QF9B=8 OR QF9B=9 OR QF9C=8 OR QF9C=9)
        PARTYID=9.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTYID 'POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION'.
VALUE LABELS PARTYID 1 'Strong Dem' 2 'Weak Dem' 3 'Indep Dem'
        4 'Indep Ind' 5 'Indep Rep' 6 'Weak Rep' 7 'Strong Rep' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES PARTYID (9)
FORMAT PARTYID (F1.0).
```

PARTY This is the recoded version of the political party identification variable. The Democratic category includes Independents who think of themselves as closer to the Democratic party as well strong and weak Democrats. A comparable procedure is followed for the Republican category. The only people who remain in the Independent category are those individuals who do not think of themselves as close to either of the major political parties.

```
COMPUTE PARTY = 9.
IF (PARTYID = 7 OR PARTYID = 6 OR PARTYID = 5) PARTY=3.
IF (PARTYID = 1 OR PARTYID = 2 OR PARTYID = 3) PARTY=1.
IF (PARTYID = 4) PARTY = 2.
VARIABLE LABELS PARTY 'POLITICAL PARTY, GROUPED'.
VALUE LABELS PARTY 1 'Democratic' 2 'Independent' 3 'Republican' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES PARTY (9).
FORMAT PARTY (F1.0).
```

HHCOMP This variable is constructed from the marital status of the respondent and the number of children reported living in the household. Respondents who were married, and had children living in the home were assigned a value of 1. Those who were married, and had no children living in the home were assigned a value of 2. Individuals who were divorced, separated, widowed, or single, and who had children in the home were assigned a value of 3. Singles without children were assigned a 4.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QF5.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QF11A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (3,4,5 = 2)/TEMPVAR2 (SYSMISS=0).
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 2.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 1) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 1.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND (TEMPVAR2 = 0))HHCOMP = 4.
IF ((TEMPVAR = 2) AND ((TEMPVAR2 GE 1) AND
        (TEMPVAR2 LT 88)))HHCOMP = 3.
IF (TEMPVAR GE 6)HHCOMP = 9.
IF (TEMPVAR2 GE 88)HHCOMP = 9.
MISSING VALUES HHCOMP (9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHCOMP 'HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION'.
VALUE LABELS HHCOMP 1 'Married, kids' 2 'Married, no kids'
        3 'Single parent' 4 'Single, no kids' 9 'DK/RA'.
FORMAT TEMPVAR HHCOMP (F2.0).
```

HHSIZE The total number of people reported to be living in the household. This variable is derived from F11, and recoded so that the value 3 represents households with 3 or 4 persons living in the household, and value 4 represents those households in which more than 4 persons live.

```
COMPUTE HHSIZE = QF11.
RECODE HHSIZE (3,4 = 3)(5 THRU 87 = 4)(88,99 = 9).
VARIABLE LABELS HHSIZE 'HOUSEHOLD SIZE'.
VALUE LABELS HHSIZE 1 'One person' 2 'Two people' 3 '3 or 4 people'
        4 '5 or more people' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES HHSIZE (9).
FORMAT HHSIZE (F2.0).
```

NADULTS The number of adult members living in the respondent's household, including him/her self. This variable was constructed by taking the total number of individuals living in the household (F11), and subtracting the total number of children (18 or younger) reported to be living in the household (F11A). Since this variable was used in the construction of the weighting variable, the few missing cases were assigned to the 1 category.

```
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QF11A.
RECODE TEMPVAR (88,99, SYSMISS = 0).
COMPUTE NADULTS = QF11 - TEMPVAR.
IF (QF11 GE 88)NADULTS = 1.
VARIABLE LABELS NADULTS 'NUMBER OF ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLD'.
FORMAT NADULTS (F2.0).
```

NKIDS The number of household members who are under 18 years of age. This variable is merely the F11A variable set to a new name for the convenience of the data file users.

```
COMPUTE NKIDS = QF11A.
RECODE NKIDS (SYSMISS = 0)(88,99 = 99).
VARIABLE LABELS NKIDS 'NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD'.
VALUE LABELS NKIDS 99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUE NKIDS(99).
FORMAT NKIDS (F2.0).
```

INCOME Reported household income level for 2003. This variable represents a composite of questions F13 through F13b. The categories of INCOME are those under F13a and F13b.

```
COMPUTE INCOME = 99.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR = QF13A.
COMPUTE TEMPVAR2 = QF13B.
RECODE TEMPVAR (1=7) (2=8) (3=9) (4=10) (5=11) (6=12) (7=13) (8=99)
        (9=99)/TEMPVAR2 (8=99)(9=99).
IF (QF13 = 1)INCOME = TEMPVAR.
IF (QF13 = 2)INCOME = TEMPVAR2.
RECODE INCOME (88,99=99).
VARIABLE LABELS INCOME 'HOUSEHOLD INCOME'.
VALUE LABELS INCOME 1 'Under $10,000' 2 '$10 to 20,000' 3 '$20 to 30,000'
        4 '$30 to 40,000' 5 '$40 to 50,000' 6 '$50 to 60,000' 7 '$60 to 70,000'
        8 '$70 to 80,000' 9 '$80 to 90,000' 10 '$90 to 100,000'
        11 $100 to 110,000' 12 '$110 to 120,000 13 '$120,000 or more'
        99 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES INCOME (99).
FORMAT INCOME (F2.0).
```

CITY City where the respondent lives. This is a recoded version of zip code, so it is only an approximation of actual city of residence.

```
COMPUTE CITY = 3.
IF (QF2 = 55401 OR QF2 = 55402 OR QF2 = 55403 OR QF2 = 55404 OR
        QF2 = 55405 OR QF2 = 55406 OR QF2 = 55407 OR QF2 = 55408
        OR QF2 = 55409 OR QF2 = 55410 OR QF2 = 55411 OR
        QF2 = 55412 OR QF2 = 55413 OR QF2 = 55414 OR QF2 = 55415
        OR QF2 = 55416 OR QF2 = 55417 OR QF2 = 55418 OR
        QF2 = 55419 OR QF2 = 55454 OR QF2 = 55455 OR QF2 = 55440)
        CITY=1.
IF (QF2 = 55101 OR QF2 = 55102 OR QF2 = 55103 OR QF2 = 55104 OR
        QF2 = 55105 OR QF2 = 55106 OR QF2 = 55107 OR QF2 = 55108
        OR QF2 = 55116 OR QF2 = 55117 OR QF2 = 55119) CITY=2.
IF (QF2=88888 OR QF2=99999) CITY=9.
VARIABLE LABELS CITY 'CITY WHERE RESPONDENT LIVES'.
VALUE LABELS CITY 1 'Minneapolis' 2 'St Paul' 3 'Other' 9 'DK/RA'.
MISSING VALUES CITY (9).
FORMAT CITY (F2.0).
```

COUNTY County in which the respondent reports living. COUNTY is an unrecoded duplicate of question F1.

```
COMPUTE COUNTY = QF1.
RECODE COUNTY (88=99).
VARIABLE LABELS COUNTY 'COUNTY OF RESIDENCE'.
VALUE LABELS COUNTY 1 'Anoka' 2 'Carver' 4 'Dakota' 5 'Hennepin' 7 'Ramsey'
        8 'Scott' 10 'Washington'.
FORMAT COUNTY (F2.0).
```

WGHT Case-weighting factor to adjust for household size bias in the final sample of completed interviews. This variable weights each respondent's representation in the sample according to the number of adult members living in the household, with the purpose being to downweight respondents living in one-adult households, and upweight those living in two or more person households. The weighting factor was derived by looking at a crosstabulation of NADULTS in UNWEIGHTED form, and making the following computation:

VALUE		FREQUENCY (n)		PRODUCT
1	x	n	=	x
2	x	n	=	nn
3	x	n	=	nnn
4	x	n	=	nnnn
5	x	n	=	nnnnn
6	x	n	=	nnnnnn
7	x	n	=	nnnnnnn
		SUM		nnnnnnnnn

Weighting factor = total sample size (805)/sum of NADULTS.

For the TCAS sample the weighting factor is approximately 0.516688. Each respondent is assigned a case weight by multiplying his/her value of NADULTS by this weighting factor. This is accomplished in SPSS-PC by the following statements:

```
COMPUTE WGHT = (NADULTS * 805/1558).
VARIABLE LABELS WGHT 'CASE-WEIGHTING FACTOR'.
WEIGHT BY WGHT.
FORMAT WGHT (F17.16).
```

APPENDIX D

ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES

CDOC DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10/26/2004	32	3.9	3.9	3.9
10/27/2004	16	2.0	2.0	5.9
10/28/2004	17	2.1	2.1	8.0
10/30/2004	15	1.9	1.9	9.8
10/31/2004	11	1.3	1.3	11.2
11/01/2004	11	1.4	1.4	12.6
11/02/2004	10	1.2	1.2	13.8
11/03/2004	14	1.7	1.7	15.5
11/04/2004	20	2.4	2.4	18.0
11/06/2004	20	2.4	2.4	20.4
11/07/2004	20	2.5	2.5	22.9
11/08/2004	20	2.4	2.4	25.4
11/09/2004	34	4.2	4.2	29.6
11/10/2004	27	3.3	3.3	32.9
11/11/2004	15	1.9	1.9	34.8
11/13/2004	21	2.6	2.6	37.4
11/14/2004	19	2.4	2.4	39.7
11/15/2004	17	2.1	2.1	41.8
11/16/2004	11	1.4	1.4	43.3
11/17/2004	3	.3	.3	43.6
11/18/2004	10	1.3	1.3	44.9
11/20/2004	25	3.1	3.1	48.0
11/21/2004	21	2.6	2.6	50.6
11/22/2004	27	3.3	3.3	53.9
11/23/2004	5	.6	.6	54.5
11/29/2004	28	3.5	3.5	58.0
11/30/2004	26	3.2	3.2	61.2
12/01/2004	16	1.9	1.9	63.2
12/02/2004	10	1.2	1.2	64.4
12/04/2004	35	4.4	4.4	68.7
12/05/2004	25	3.1	3.1	71.8
12/06/2004	26	3.3	3.3	75.1
12/07/2004	32	3.9	3.9	79.0
12/08/2004	28	3.5	3.5	82.5
12/09/2004	18	2.2	2.2	84.8
12/11/2004	34	4.2	4.2	89.0
12/12/2004	20	2.4	2.4	91.5
12/13/2004	12	1.5	1.5	93.0
12/14/2004	6	.7	.7	93.7
12/15/2004	3	.4	.4	94.1
12/16/2004	4	.4	.4	94.5

CDOC DATE INTERVIEW COMPLETED (continued)

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
12/18/2004	4	.4	.4	95.0
12/19/2004	6	.8	.8	95.8
12/20/2004	10	1.3	1.3	97.0
12/21/2004	8	1.0	1.0	98.1
01/03/2005	5	.6	.6	98.7
01/04/2005	11	1.3	1.3	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

MONITOR MASTER ID LOG - MONITORED BY SUPERVISOR

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes 1	229	28.5	28.5	28.5
No 2	576	71.5	71.5	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

CRCON REFUSAL CONVERSION

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes 1	47	5.8	5.8	5.8
No 2	758	94.2	94.2	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

CIID MCSR INTERVIEWER ID NUMBER

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
5	34	4.2	4.2	4.2
6	7	.9	.9	5.1
9	48	6.0	6.0	11.1
10	10	1.2	1.2	12.3
11	19	2.3	2.3	14.6
13	7	.9	.9	15.5
15	12	1.5	1.5	17.1
16	61	7.6	7.6	24.7
18	3	.4	.4	25.1
19	39	4.8	4.8	29.9
20	24	3.0	3.0	32.9
21	7	.9	.9	33.8
22	9	1.1	1.1	34.9
23	33	4.1	4.1	39.0
24	40	5.0	5.0	44.0
25	74	9.2	9.2	53.1
26	63	7.8	7.8	60.9
27	27	3.3	3.3	64.2
28	40	4.9	4.9	69.2
29	19	2.3	2.3	71.5
32	18	2.2	2.2	73.7
33	24	3.0	3.0	76.6
35	63	7.8	7.8	84.4
36	44	5.5	5.5	89.9
37	4	.4	.4	90.3
38	1	.1	.1	90.4
39	28	3.5	3.5	93.9
41	4	.5	.5	94.4
46	5	.6	.6	95.1
48	40	4.9	4.9	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

TIME LENGTH OF INTERVIEW IN MINUTES

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
7	21	2.6	2.6	2.6
8	52	6.4	6.4	9.0
9	113	14.1	14.1	23.0
10	158	19.6	19.6	42.6
11	117	14.5	14.5	57.1
12	112	13.9	13.9	71.0
13	62	7.7	7.7	78.7
14	63	7.8	7.8	86.5
15	23	2.9	2.9	89.4
16	18	2.2	2.2	91.7
17	17	2.1	2.1	93.8
18	11	1.3	1.3	95.1
19	8	1.0	1.0	96.1
20	18	2.2	2.2	98.3
21	3	.3	.3	98.7
22	2	.3	.3	98.9
23	3	.3	.3	99.2
24	1	.1	.1	99.3
26	1	.1	.1	99.4
27	2	.2	.2	99.6
29	2	.2	.2	99.7
31	1	.1	.1	99.8
33	1	.1	.1	99.9
36	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

CCONT NUMBER OF CONTACTS TO COMPLETE INTERVIEW

Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	246	30.6	30.6	30.6
2	133	16.6	16.6	47.1
3	104	13.0	13.0	60.1
4	75	9.4	9.4	69.4
5	63	7.8	7.8	77.2
6	40	5.0	5.0	82.2
7	23	2.9	2.9	85.1
8	32	3.9	3.9	89.0
9	20	2.5	2.5	91.5
10	9	1.1	1.1	92.6
11	10	1.2	1.2	93.8
12	5	.6	.6	94.4
13	7	.8	.8	95.3
14	2	.3	.3	95.5
15	10	1.2	1.2	96.7
16	10	1.2	1.2	97.9
18	2	.3	.3	98.2
19	3	.3	.3	98.5
20	3	.3	.3	98.8
22	2	.3	.3	99.1
23	2	.2	.2	99.3
28	2	.2	.2	99.5
30	2	.3	.3	99.7
31	1	.1	.1	99.9
35	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	805	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX E

ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS

Appendix E contains brief explanations for the contact record disposition categories and copies of the administrative forms used in TCAS 2005. There were two primary administrative forms: the contact record with callback/refusal forms on the back, and the interviewer introduction. Contact records were used to record the time and status of each attempted contact with a respondent, the interviewer ID, and the final disposition of each attempted contact.

INTRODUCTION

TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 2005

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, nonprofit organizations, and transportation.

C. I need to talk to the person in your household who is 18 or older and had the most RECENT birthday.

(IF RESPONDENT ASKS, SAY, "It's a method of randomly selecting people within the household.")

D. Your answers will be put with a lot of other people's, so you can't be identified in any way. If there are questions you don't care to answer, we'll skip over them. Okay, let's begin.

(INTERVIEWERS: HOUSEHOLD MEANS WHATEVER THE RESPONDENT THINKS IT MEANS.)

ANSWERING MACHINE MESSAGE

This is _____calling from the University of Minnesota. We're doing a study about regional issues such as quality of life, nonprofit organizations, and transportation. Your household was selected to participate in our study, and we'll be calling you back another day. Or, to make sure your opinion is counted, you may call us at 612-627-4300. Thank you.

VERIFICATION SCRIPT

2005 TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY

A. Hello, my name is _____. I'm a student calling from the University of Minnesota.

B. A few (days/weeks) ago we called and interviewed someone in your household. I'm calling to verify that a member of your household was interviewed on (DATE) by a member of our staff. Could I please speak with that person?

IF KNOWN/NEEDED: The person we interviewed is a (MALE/FEMALE) born in (YEAR).

WHEN CORRECT PERSON IS ON THE PHONE:

C. I'm just calling to verify that you were interviewed on (DATE) by one of our interviewers. The survey was about a number of topics such as quality of life, nonprofit organizations, and transportation.

Do you recall this interview?

D. **WHEN VERIFIED:** Thank you very much!

Callback time:

CONTACT RECORD (CATI SURVEY)
TWIN CITIES AREA SURVEY 2005

[ID# ___ ___ ___ ___]

DATE: _____ _____

TIME: _____ _____

(CODER USE ONLY)
ID ___ ___ ___ ___

Completed
Partial
disc/not working
Not home phone
Physical problem _____
Language problem _____
1st Refusal
2nd Refusal
Callback
Other
Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy

Completed
Partial
disc/not working
Not home phone
Physical problem _____
Language problem _____
1st Refusal
2nd Refusal
Callback
Other
Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy

INTERVIEWER: _____ _____

CONTACTS: _____ _____

DATE: _____ _____

TIME: _____ _____

Completed
Partial
disc/not working
Not home phone
Physical problem _____
Language problem _____
1st Refusal
2nd Refusal
Callback
Other
Ans machine - LEFT MSG
Ans machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy

Completed
Partial
disc/not working
Not home phone
Physical problem _____
Language problem _____
1st Refusal
2nd Refusal
Callback
Other
Ans Machine - LEFT MSG
Ans Machine - No msg left
No Answer / Busy

INTERVIEWER: _____ _____

CONTACTS: _____ _____

REPAIR OPERATOR	
(after 4 NAs or busy):	
Dial 1-800-573-1311	
Date: ___/___	
I-ID ___ ___	
Working	01
Not working	02
Business	03
Other (SPEC)	04

_____

_____

TIME START _____

TIME END _____

INTERVIEW IN MIN _____

INTERVIEWER ID# _____

SUPERVISOR: _____

EDITED: Y N BY: _____

CALLBACK FORM

	Date____/____	Date ____/____	Date____/____	Date____/____
Speak with resp in person?	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No /DK	Yes / No / DK
Respondent is:	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK	F / M / DK
Respondent's name:	_____	_____	_____	_____
Who arranged callback?	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else	Resp / Else
Callback Time:	____:____	____:____	____:____	____:____
Date:	____/____	____/____	____/____	____/____
Was appointment:	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?	Firm/Prob/?
Was resp open/cooperative?	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK	Yes / No / DK

Comments/Information: _____

_____

REFUSAL FORM

Respondent is: Female / Male / DK **Was respondent person who refused?** Yes / No / DK

Person answering phone was: Female / Male / DK **Were they busy or inconvenienced?** Yes / No / DK

When was interview terminated? (*Circle one.*) INTRO A INTRO B INTRO C INTRO D INTRO E

QUESTION #:_____ Other (SPECIFY)_____

What reasons were given for refusal? (*Circle all that apply.*) **What arguments did you use?**

REASON	ARGUMENTS USED
a. NONE (person hung up)	_____
b. Not interested	_____
c. Too busy	_____
d. Too old	_____
e. Has unlisted phone number	_____
f. Bad health; sick	_____
g. Doesn't like surveys	_____
h. Doesn't like phone surveys	_____
i. Doesn't think it's confidential	_____
j. Doesn't know about the topic	_____
k. Doesn't think topic is important	_____
l. Other (SPECIFY_____	_____
_____	_____

Other comments or information:_____

_____

_____

CONTACT RECORD DISPOSITION CATEGORIES

There were 11 possible disposition categories for each contact that was made. A brief explanation for each of these disposition categories is presented below.

Disposition	Explanation
Completed	All questions in the interview schedule were asked.
Partial	The interview began, but was not completed. In such a case, interviewers were instructed to schedule an appointment to finish, and fill out the callback form on the back of the contact record. If a respondent declined to complete the interview, the refusal form was completed.
Disconnected/not working	The number was not in operation.
Not Home Phone	The number was not a residential telephone.
Physical Problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview, for example, because of illness or hearing impairment.
Language Problem	Respondent was reached, but could not complete the interview because English is not the primary language spoken in the household.
Refusal and Second refusal	The respondent declined to participate, even following appropriate prompts by the interviewer. Interviewers were instructed to complete the refusal form.
Callback	A callback was scheduled. The appointment form was filled out.

Disposition	Explanation
Other	Reserved for contingencies not covered by the other dispositions, for example, respondent will call back to MCSR.
Answering Machine	The first time a respondent's answering machine was reached, the interviewer left a message stating the nature of the survey and that she or he would receive another call from MCSR. The message also suggested that the respondent call MCSR to ensure inclusion of her or his opinion. No message was left on subsequent answering machine contacts.
No Answer/Busy	All attempts during a shift resulted in the phone ringing ten times without being answered; or every attempt to contact the person during the shift resulted in a busy signal. If the respondent could not be contacted on a minimum of ten separate shifts, the telephone number was eliminated.

STATEMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ETHICS

All interviewers working for the Minnesota Center for Survey Research (MCSR) are expected to understand that their professional activities are directed and regulated by the following statements of policy:

All research projects conducted at MCSR have received approval from the University's Committee on the Rights of Human Subjects. When study findings are made available, the utmost care is taken to ensure that no data are released that would permit any respondent to be identified.

Interviewers perform a professional function when they obtain information from individuals. Interviewers are expected to maintain professional ethical standards of confidentiality regarding what they hear in telephone interviews or see in a mail survey form. All information about respondents obtained during the course of research is privileged information; whether it relates to the interview itself or to the respondent's home, family, or activities. This information is confidential and should not be discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

In addition, blank survey forms, survey questions, and other survey materials should not be distributed to or discussed with anyone who is not affiliated with the research project.

I hereby agree to abide by the policy statements above, and in signing this statement I testify that I, in fact, agree to abide by and understand the contents of this statement. I also understand that if I fail to abide by the policies presented above, my actions constitute grounds for dismissal.

_____

(Please print name here)

_____ Date _____

(Please sign name here)